THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9618. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL.

For the Benefit of the
CANONGATE CHARITY WORK-HOUSE.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, April 30th, will be presented,
The COMEDY of The

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Sir John Falstaff, Mr FOWLER;
Justice Shallow, Mr JOHNSON;
Slender, Mr WARD;
Doctor Caius, Mr James; Fenton, Mr Sutherland; Mr Page, Mr Sparks; Sir Hugh Evans, Mr Simpson; Host of the Garter, Mr Kelly; Pistol, Mr Hallion; Peter Simple, Mr Tannett; Nym, Mr Bell; Bardolph, Mr J. Bland; Jack Rugby, Mr Banks; Robin, Mr Bland, junior;
And Mr Ford, Mr WOODS.
Mrs Page, Mrs WOODS;
Anne Page, Mrs Mills; Mrs Quickly, Mrs Mountfort;
And Mrs Ford, Mrs SPARKS.

End of the Play, a FAVOURITE INTERLUDE,
(Written by Mr Eyon, author of the Fair American) called,

Illumination; or, The Glazier's Conspiracy.

Skylight, (a Master Glazier) Mr JOHNSON;
Quilet, (a Lawyer's Clerk) Mr Tannett; Parchment, Mr Benson;
Mob, Messr. Sparks, Banks, J. Bland, &c.
And Dip, (a Tallow Chandler) Mr MOSS.
Mrs Skylight, Mrs Mountfort; and Miss Skylight, Mrs Tannett.

To which will be added, (by particular desire,) once more, a Pantomime Entertainment, called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

The Characters as in the Bills.
With the Original SAVAGE DANCE,
And a DANCE by the Characters.

Tickets to be had of Bailie Daniel Miller, head of New Street, Canongate, of Mr Wood, Treasurer to the Poor-House; and at the Office of the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

Boxes, Pit, and First Gallery, for that night, 3 s. each; Upper Gallery as usual. The Doors not to be opened till half an hour after Five.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
EDINBURGH PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

On THURSDAY Evening May 1. 1783, will be presented
The COMEDY of

LOVE MAKES A MAN;
OR THE
FOP'S FORTUNE.

Carlos, Mr WOODS;
Don Lewis (alias Don Choleric Snapshorto de Tetty) Mr JOHNSON; Antonio, Mr Sparks; Chacino, Mr Kelly; Sancho, Mr Hallion; Monsieur, Mr James; Don Duart, Mr Bell; Governor, Mr Simpson; Jacques, Mr J. Bland; Page, Mr Bland, jun.; Pedro, Mr Banks; And Clodio (alias Don Dismallo Thickscullo de Halfwitto) Mr WARD.
Louisa, Mrs BURDEN;
Elvira, Mrs Woods; Honoria, Mrs Tannett;
And Angelina, Mrs WALCOT.

To which will be added, A FARCE, called

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

Sir Archy Macsarcasm, Mr SPARKS;
Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan, Mr Hallion; Beau Mordecai, Mr Banks;
Sir Theodore, Mr Simpson; Servant, Mr Bland, jun.
And Squire Groom, Mr LA-MASH.
Charlotte, Mrs MILLS.

TICKETS to be had at the Shop of Mr Gordon, Bookseller, Parliament Square, Treasurer to the Dispensary, and at the Office of the Theatre-Royal, where places for the boxes may be taken.

NEW BOOKS,
FOR THE USE OF
Subscribers to the Edin^r. Circulating Library,
This Day arrived.

PENNANT's Tour in Wales, vol. ii. part last, 4to—Algarotti's letters, military and political—Kirkland's enquiry into the present state of medical surgery, 8vo—Wakefield's new translation of the Gospel of St Matthew, with notes, &c. 4to—Confessions of Rousseau, with the reveries of the solitary walker, 2 vols—The Recess, or a tale of other times, by Miss Lee, vol. i—Cunningham's historical account of the rights of election, 2 vols—Royal Register, or characters of the nobility, vol. viii—The Modern Art of Love, or the congress of Cythera—Howard's observations on the method of curing the hydrocele, &c—Descriptive plan of the new opera-house, by a lady of fashion—The Opera Rumpus, or the ladies in the wrong box, a poem—Parmentier's observations on the substitution of vegetables in the place of food—Sir W. Draper's observations on Gen. Murray's defence—Roberts' three legendery tales—The case and claim of the American loyalists impartially stated—Newman's essay on the principles and manners of the medical profession—Barnaby Brittle, or a wife at her wit's end, a farce—Andrews' analysis of the principal duties of social life—Dr Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii—Reviews, Magazines, &c.

POLITE TRAVELLER, vols. i. and ii. containing curious descriptions and anecdotes from the best modern books of travels, neatly printed in a small size, price 1s. 2d. per volume; the whole to be comprised in six, one to be published on the first of each month.

J. SIBBALD has likewise received a large Assortment of
ANCIENT & MODERN PRINTS,
Among which are the following New Ones:

The Village Doctress, by Walker after Northcote, 7 s. 6 d.—Excellent.

Nympths Bathing, in two oval prints, by Bartolozzi after Cipriani, pair 10s.

La Dame Bienfaisante, and two others, by Greuze, same size as his former prints.

Likewise Fine Impressions of the following much-admired
PRINTS:

Scene from Robin Gray, by Bartolozzi after Bunbury, 7s. 6d.—Tarleton, by Smith after Reynolds, 1l. 1s.—Una, by Burke after Angelica Kauffman, 7s. 6d.—The same subject, by Watson after Reynolds, 7s. 6d.—And a third one, by Earlom after West, 10s. 6d.—Burning the Spanish Floating Batteries, by Walker after Luny, an excellent painter of sea-pieces.

COAL TAR and COAL VARNISH,
SOLD at CULROSS, at the following prices:

TARR, per barrel, at 21 s.
VARNISH, per gallon, at 3 s.
FINER DITTO, per ditto, at 4 s. 6 d.

Certificates from a number of ship-masters, ship-carpenters, and others, of the superior quality of Coal Tar and Coal Varnish for vessels bottoms and sides, may be seen in the hands of Edward Park manager for the British Tar Company; to whom those who wish to be supplied with any of the above articles will please address their orders.

HOUSE TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday first, That HOUSE in Adam's Square, being the westmost of the two houses, presently possessed by Mr Maclaurin advocate, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies. Rent 16 l.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *April 14.*

DEBATE *on the Irish Appellant Jurisdiction Bill continued from our last.*

After Lord *Abingdon*, the Duke of *Richmond* rose, and began a long speech with complimenting Lord Abingdon on what he had just delivered. His Grace said, possibly he might not be quite agreed as to all the principles laid down by the noble Earl, but he must do him the justice to say, that he never heard a series of arguments and observations, upon the whole, better digested, more applicable to the subject, or stated with greater accuracy. The noble Lord had said, he was an enemy to the plea of the Parliament of England assuming the power to exercise internal legislation over Ireland, and that such an exercise of power was not more offensive to the constitution of England, than subversive of the rights of Ireland. He would go farther: He was ready to assert and maintain, that the Parliament of England had no right to exercise external legislation over Ireland; and when he went thus far, he felt himself justified in the extent of his assertion, by a conviction that no country had a right to legislate for another, either internally or externally, unless that other country chose to submit to such legislation. In the case of Ireland, he was of opinion, that her desiring to be freed from the legislation of the British Parliament, was an ample and a sufficient reason for complying with her requisition in the fullest manner. He was ready to allow her to be as free as her utmost wishes could look for; but having satisfied Ireland, every man must see, that England could not be satisfied. Something more must be done to cement the union and connexion of both countries. Like men equally free and independent, they might meet candidly and fairly on this topic, and talk upon it without reserve, each having the same end in view, the formation of a system calculated to promote their mutual interests. In order to shew the necessity that prompted him to urge this reasoning, the Duke desired that the Clerk might read the two resolutions of the House on the 17th of May last, respecting Ireland. The Clerk read them as follow:

1. "That it is the opinion of this House, that the act of the 6th of George I. entitled an act for the better securing the dependency of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain, ought to be repealed."

2. "That it is the opinion of this House, that it is indispensible to the interests and happiness of both kingdoms, that the connection between them should be established by mutual consent, upon a solid and permanent footing; and that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such measures as his Majesty in his royal wisdom shall think most conducive to that important end."

The Duke observed, that, in consequence of these resolutions, the act of the 6th of George I. had been repealed. By which, as had been well explained by the noble Lord near him, the more immediate cause of complaint on the part of Ireland had been removed, and the exercise of internal legislation over Ireland solemnly abandoned by the Parliament of England. There yet remained, however, the second resolution to be fulfilled, by a resolution of infinite importance to Great Britain, since, upon the adopting and carrying into execution wise and politic measures, with a view to enforce that resolution, depended the interests of both countries, as far as those interests were affected by the one being connected with the other. With regard to the bill in question, he certainly did not mean to oppose it; but there were some questions that offered themselves to his mind upon a subject of such importance to Great Britain and Ireland, which he conceived ought to be answered before their Lordships proceeded to pass the bill. He had asked on Friday last, but he supposed that was an improper time, whether the Ministers of this day took up the bill then before their Lordships, as a part of a system of their own, to which they had adapted it, or whether they considered it merely as a measure of a former Administration, and meant it to be the only measure to be taken respecting Ireland? If this was thought to be a proper time for putting such a question, probably he should receive an answer to it. Certain he was, it was the duty of Ministers to deliver an opinion upon the bill, and to act upon that opinion. If they approved of the bill, and meant to take it up as a part of a system of their own, it behoved them to state to the House, that they had formed plans adapted to the subject, and therefore they were willing to take upon them the responsibility of the bill in question; if, on the other hand, they disapproved of the bill, they ought to oppose it; or if they meant to form no plan at all respecting Ireland, but to rest here, and to let the bill pass as a measure of another Administration, they ought to say so, and then the House would feel what their duty would require on the occasion. His Grace said, when the two resolutions that had been just read, passed the House, the noble Duke (now at the head of government) and his friends were in office. Of their good intention, of their integrity, and of their ability, no man felt a more firm conviction than himself; but as they had allied themselves with men, of whom he had been long accustomed to entertain very different sentiments, he could not bring himself to turn short of a sudden, and embrace a new political faith; more especially, after he had seen so many demonstrations, unfortunate demonstrations of the rationality and justice of his former opinions. It was therefore from nothing like a doubt of the noble Duke and his friends, that he felt it highly necessary to call for some explanation respecting the intention of carrying the second resolution into effect. But there was something in the composition of the present Administration, something so opposite and so contradictory, that though he had a full reliance upon the good intentions of the one part of it, he made no scruple to declare, he had very great doubts of the good intentions of the other. There was in high office, as their Lordships knew, a noble Lord who had long been in the practice of pursuing measures, which he could not but consider, from the unfortunate events they had produced, as the causes of all our national calamities. He had a few days since declared a wish, that the Secretary of State was in that House; his reason was, his desire to say that in the presence of the noble Lord (he declared he meant Lord North) which his duty prompted him to state concerning that noble Lord's conduct as a minister. That conduct had, as their Lordships had often heard him declare, convinced him that the noble Lord's principles were such as were irreconcileable with the interests of the people. Was he to think of the noble Lord now more favourably than he had thought before, when, in the very moment of the junction, the noble Lord, so far from receding from or altering any one of his political opinions, had declared in the House of Commons, *that he had not departed from his principles?* Let their Lordships think a moment upon the nature of that declaration; let them consider the former conduct of the noble Lord in question, respecting Ireland, and then let them ask themselves, if he was not warranted in desiring to have it explicitly said, whether that noble Lord was willing and ready to carry the second resolution into practice? He then recited what he conceived to be Lord North's conduct respecting Ireland, and endeavoured to deduce proofs from the recital that the noble Lord had been the cause of all the uneasiness and oppression felt and complained of by Ireland, and of her taking up arms to do herself justice, when she found the British Parliament would do nothing for her. His Grace stated the frequent attempts made to relieve her trade in trifling particulars, all of which were defeated by the opposition of local interests. He mentioned the bill allowing her to import her own sugars, which, he said was ultimately defeated by the interposition of Lord North on a division of 64 to 58; he afterwards stated the declaration of a noble Earl at that time at the head of his Majesty's councils [Earl Gower] at the end of the Session of 1779, (that the address then moved respecting Ireland by the Marquis of Rockingham, should not be opposed, if the censure of Ministers were taken out,) the accompanying promise that something for the relief of Ireland should be thought of against the next Session, and the noble Earl's subsequent resignation of his office, and his informing the House when Parliament met again, that his reason for having quitted his Majesty's Councils, was, "because the promise he had ventured to make to their Lordships, had not been fulfilled, and nothing had been done for Ireland." The Duke dwelt on these particulars for some time, and said, he could not help being induced to predict of the future, from his knowledge of the past; at any rate, his doubts were such, that unless he heard, from authority, that the noble Lord, to whom he had alluded, had seen his error, and changed his opinion, and that he was really and sincerely desirous of complying with the second resolution, he should continue to think, that there was no intention to do any thing more for Ireland, but that she was to be left as this bill left her; which, as the noble Earl near him had said, would separate her from Great Britain, and place Ireland in as small a degree of connection with this country, as Hanover was before present. Should that be the case, many of the important considerations alluded to by the noble Earl, would then certainly arise, and the consequences, their Lordships must foresee, would be infinitely serious to Great Britain. His Grace declared, he had much rather have said what the House had heard, in the presence of the noble Lord, whose former conduct he had spoken so much of. He wondered, as it was known that the noble Lord was to be called to take his seat in that House, what could occasion the delay of his coming there. If common report were to be relied on, the reason was a very singular one; report said the noble Lord staid in the other House merely for the purpose of *fighting* his brother Secretary of State, and that they were to fight upon a question of the very first importance, viz. the intended reform of Parliament. If this report were true, and the noble Lord continued in the House of Commons, merely till a motion of which an Hon. Gentleman had given notice, came on, what opinion could their Lordships entertain of an Administration so opposite on such an important question, and in order to defeat which, the noble Lord staid in the other House? His Grace said, the question of what was to be done farther for Ireland, and a great variety of others of an interesting nature struck him, as points upon which the noble Duke and his friends, and the noble Lord and his party were likely to differ; the experience of the past six weeks, had served to convince every man in the kingdom, of the necessity of a Parliamentary reform, and as daily proof arose, that the noble Lord he had alluded to, had the greatest weight in the Administration, it appeared to him indispensibly necessary, that the House should hear either from the noble Duke near him, from the noble Lord in the Green Ribband, [Lord Stormont] or from some other friend of the noble Lord then in the other House, that the noble Lord was agreed as to a plan of measures, as a part of which plan he was ready to take up the present bill, or that he meant to proceed no farther, and that it was to be the conclusive step to be taken respecting Ireland.

The *Duke of Portland* declared, that what had fallen from the noble Duke, made it necessary for him to say a few words. With regard to what had been done last year for Ireland, he was persuaded now, as he had been at the time, that Ireland had a right to expect the repeal of the 6th of George the First, and that it became this country to gratify the reasonable expectations of Ireland in that particular. He was happy to find the measure had given full satisfaction to the people there; when he said this, he derived his information from the only channel that the sense of the people of that kingdom could be collected from, viz. the voice of Parliament. Both Houses of the Irish Parliament had declared themselves fully satisfied with the repeal of the 6th of George the First, he therefore was warranted to say, that the people of Ireland were fully satisfied. With regard to the present bill, a particular event had made it necessary. Their Lordships well knew what the event was: if he concurred in the bill, not merely because he thought it adapted to the occasion which required it, but because he had learnt from the conversations he had held with many respectable men from the other side of the water, as well as many respectable men here, that the passing of such a bill, would be a circumstance agreeable to Ireland. In regard to any future

measures to be purſued relative to that country, there was no occaſion for going into a diſcuſſion of them at that time. He always had been, and always ſhould be ready, to do every thing in his power to cement the connections between Great Britain and Ireland, on terms of mutual affection and mutual intereſt. As to what the noble Duke had ſaid, reſpecting a noble Lord high in office, and the future conduct of Adminiſtration, that was mere matter of opinion; he ſaw no reaſon for him to anſwer the noble Duke's queſtion upon that head; he would put it to the breaſts of their Lordſhips, whether he ought, ſo called upon, to give any anſwer. With regard to himſelf, he could only ſay, he had flattered himſelf that the uniform tenor of his paſt life, would have entitled him to ſo much confidence from all their Lordſhips, as was indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the conduct of public affairs, and that they would have given him credit for being deſirous of doing his duty to the beſt of his judgment, in whatever public ſtation he might be placed; or, at leaſt, that they would have waited patiently till ſome inſtance of his failure in diſcharge of his duty, made it neceſſary to call him to a public account for his conduct.

The Duke of *Richmond* roſe again, and ſaid, he was not conſcious of having let one ſyllable fall from him that indicated the leaſt want of confidence in the noble Duke. He was ſure the noble Duke was entitled to the fulleſt confidence; but the very circumſtance that induced him to place an implicit confidence in the noble Duke, viz. the tenor of the noble Duke's paſt conduct, induced him to deny confidence in the noble Lord in the blue ribband. He had afforded the Houſe repeated inſtances of that noble Lord's former conduct as a miniſter, all of which warranted ſuſpicion as to his future intentions. He ſtood up as a member of that Houſe, profeſſing great doubts of the noble Lord's intentions; the only way to ſolve thoſe doubts, and wipe them away from his mind, was by ſome one of the noble Lord's friends ſtanding up and aſſuring the Houſe, that a ſyſtem of meaſures, reſpecting Ireland, was formed, agreeable to the ſpirit of the ſecond reſolution of the 17th of May laſt, and that the noble Lord was in earneſt in that ſyſtem, and meant to carry it into execution. His Grace entered into a diſcuſſion of the formation of the cabinet, and ſaid it now ſtood four to three, but that the minority always governed the majority; this he illuſtrated by ſtating, that to prevent a ſeceſſion from the councils, the majority would give up their opinion to the minority. His Grace reaſoned upon this for ſome time, and again preſſed for an explicit anſwer to his queſtion.

Viſcount *Townſhend* roſe next, and entered into a retroſpective view of the late parliamentary tranſactions of this country, with regard to Ireland. He mentioned the oppreſſions Ireland had long ſuffered, and the era when ſhe applied for redreſs. He recited what ſteps had been taken for her relief, antecedent to the preſent Seſſion, and ſaid, by taking away the appellant juriſdiction from their Lordſhips, and veſting it in the Houſe of Lords of Ireland, they had made the latter a Houſe of Parliament, which it was not before. He reminded the Houſe what they had by their own reſolutions given Ireland to expect, and ſaid he conceived that what their Lordſhips had to do at preſent, was to paſs the bill before them, thereby to fulfil their engagements to Ireland, and convince that country, that they were ſincere in their declarations, as ſtated in the two reſolutions of the 17th of May laſt. His Lordſhip urged the neceſſity of their doing Ireland the fulleſt juſtice, and acting in the moſt unequivocal manner upon the preſent occaſion. He declared it was his opinion, that for want of acting unequivocally on former occaſions, all our misfortunes, including even the loſs of America, had ariſen: That what they felt in their own breaſts ſhould govern their public conduct, and the national honour, like the perſonal honour of their Lordſhips, be deemed ſacred, and on no account to be violated. Public credit depended on the public faith; the abandonment of the latter conſequently muſt prove the ruin of the former. Having thus preſſed the paſſing of the bill, his Lordſhip took ſome notice of what had fallen from the Duke of Richmond, reſpecting the preſent coalition of Adminiſtration; he ſaid, he arden ly wiſhed for a permanent miniſtry, both here and in Ireland, and that our ſending over a new governor almoſt as often as a freſh meſſenger was ſent over, rendered us the ridicule of all Europe. With regard to the new Adminiſtration, he wiſhed to have them tried before they were condemned; indeed common juſtice required that they ſhould be tried antecedent to their being cenſured.—The noble Duke talked of the odds in the cabinet of four to three, and the neceſſary weight and influence that one part of the adminiſtration would have over the other. He ſaw no uſe in reſorting to ſuch calculations, nor to the ſpeculative conſiderations deduced, nor the miſcellaneous matter that had been introduced in the debate: the noble Duke underſtood divided cabinets better than he pretended to do, but he was not diſpoſed to deſpair of an Adminiſtration immediately upon their coming into office, merely becauſe ſome of the members of it, at ſome time or other of their lives, had held different opinions on particular queſtions. The compoſition of the preſent adminiſtration could not be ſaid to more heterogeneous than the laſt, and he had to the full as good an opinion of their intentions, as he had of the acts of the other. He was ſure there were perſons in the late adminiſtration who had held political ſentiments as oppoſite as any of thoſe avowed in former times by any of the members of the preſent miniſtry. His Lordſhip paid the Duke of Portland ſome compliments, and ſaid, the Houſe would ſurely have ſo much confidence in the noble Duke, as to wait till he had by ſome act of his own merited their withdrawing their good opinion.

Lord *Thurlow* made a ſhort ſpeech, in ſome reſpects ſimilar to that he had delivered on Friday laſt. His Lorſhip particularly preſſed the neceſſity of the noble Duke's declaring, whether he had formed a plan of meaſures reſpecting Ireland, and meant to adapt the preſent bill to it, as a part of the ſyſtem. In that caſe, he ſaid, it was incumbent on the noble Duke, to ſtate to the Houſe the reaſons that led him to imagine his ſyſtem practicable and politic, in order to enable the Houſe to form their own opinions, and to act accordingly. With regard to what the noble Duke had ſaid of the tenour of his paſt conduct, and looking around him for confidence, he declared he had the utmoſt perſonal reſpect for the noble Duke, and for other members of the preſent Adminiſtration, but wiſhed to know what was meant by the word *confidence*, and what conſtruction was to be put upon it? When the noble Duke talked of looking around him for confidence, he thought, and indeed he for ſometime afterwards continued to think, he meant to have it underſtood that he had no plan, no ſyſtem of his own, and that he intended the preſent bill to be the concluſive meaſure reſpecting Ireland. In that caſe, undoubtedly, as the noble Lord who ſpoke firſt in the debate, and as the noble Duke who had followed, had obſerved, the ſituation of the future connection between the two countries would be left in a very precarious condition. In that moment, he declared he was ignorant whether the noble Duke at the head of affairs meant to have it underſtood, that he had no plan of his own, or that he had. He begged therefore to call the attention of the Houſe back to the queſtion of the noble Duke on that head, a queſtion extremely ſhort and intelligible in itſelf, and which ought to be anſwered. He begged alſo to have the Engliſh of the word *confidence*, that he might know if it was only another word for having no plan of meaſures; at any rate, he ſaid, he knew of no confidence that could be placed in an *untried* adminiſtration.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wedneſday, April* 23.

THIS day the Houſe met, purſuant to adjournment, when the following members took the oaths, and their ſeats, viz. Lord Duncannon, Right Hon. Mr Fitzpatrick, Mr Jolliffe, and Mr Withed Keene.

A new writ was then ordered for the election of a burgeſs for the borough of Tamworth, in the room of John Courtenay, Eſq; appointnd Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

Received and read a petition from Montroſe, which was ordered to lie on the table.

General Smith made a report from the Select Committee on India affairs, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Sir Henry Fletcher preſented the Eaſt-India Company's dividend bill, which was read a firſt time.

Mr Rowe, from the Scots Cuſtoms, preſented accounts of ſhips employed in the fiſhery. Alſo accounts of the produce of taxes, all which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Newland, from the bank, preſented a liſt of the ſubſcribers to the new loan, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Deferred the ways and means and ſupply till to-morrow.

Mr *Sheridan* brought in a bill, founded on the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means, for raiſing 12,000,000 l. by loan, which was read a firſt time without oppoſition.

Put into committee, Mr St John in the chair, the bill for taking away the neceſſity of American ſhips being furniſhed with manifeſts, certificates, &c.

Sir *Robert Herries* ſtated two grounds of difficulty. As the bill now ſtands, there was a neceſſity for all ſhips, as well Britiſh as foreign, to be furniſhed with bills of lading or clearances; but, if the preſent bill ſhould paſs into a law, there would be a door opened to the ſmugglers of all nations to come into our ports, under the denomination of Americans; and ſmuggling, which ſo many laws had been made to reſtrain, would in fact be eſtabliſhed by law. He would ſuggeſt, therefore, the propriety of placing the Americans, in this reſpect, on the ſame footing with all other nations, and not free them from reſtrictions to which even Britiſh ſubjects were liable. He ſuppoſed a caſe where this country might be ruined by freeing the Americans from the neceſſity of ſhowing *any* documents on their arrival in the ports of Great-Britain—If, for inſtance, the plague was raging in any part of the Thirteen United States, the preſent bill would not leave the government power to inſiſt on the production of bills of health, by American ſhips, or to compel them to perform quarantine. Theſe were difficulties which ought to be obviated; and he made no doubt but he ſhould find a readineſs in miniſters to provide againſt them.

Mr *Fox* ſaid, that thoſe who thought the bill had for object the eſtabliſhment of any commercial connection between this country and America, were miſtaken: Its only object was to remove certain obſtacles that ſtand in the way. The regulations would be brought forward in a proper time; and he could inform the Hon. member, that there was a clauſe in the bill for granting certain powers to the crown, which would obviate any difficulty that might ariſe from the ſuppoſition ſtarted by the Hon. Gentlemen.

Mr *Arden* wiſhed the Houſe to be cautious how they truſted too great a power to the Crown; and that the bill might be ſo worded that its extent might be marked out.

Mr *Eden* thought the power could not well be defined, unleſs it were poſſible, which it was not, to foreſee every difficulty that might occur in making regulations on ſo nice a point as the intercourſe between this country and America: but ſome extent of power was neceſſary; for, at this moment, as the law ſtands, an American ſhip could not enter a Britiſh port, even ſuppoſing the prohibitory acts, and thoſe which impoſe the neceſſity of being furniſhed with manifeſts, &c. were no longer in exiſtence, as there were other laws, which declared that all American commodities ſhall be imported into this kingdom in Britiſh bottoms only. There was, in his opinion, therefore, a neceſſity of veſting ſome general powers in the Crown.

Mr *Arden* replied, that the great object of the bill, as he underſtood it, was to enable the Crown to ſettle and regulate the duties which American commodoties ſhould pay in this country; and if ſo, he ſaw no reaſon why this ſpecial power ſhould not be expreſſed in the bill. He wiſhed to leave as little to conſtruction as poſſible; and would therefore have the bill ſpeak out, that it might not hereafter be ſaid that powers had been exerciſed, which one half of the Houſe never meant to give; as was the caſe in the act for enabling his Majeſty to make peace with America.

Governor Johnſtone ſaid, he was always of opinion, that taxation and legiſlation were two very diſtinct things. By the *vote* of that Houſe, money was granted to the Crown; the bills brought in, in conſequence of that vote, were acts of legiſlation totally diſtinct from taxation, and to be conſidered merely as regulations for enforcing the collection of the taxes impoſed. This diſtinction, he ſaid, ought not to be loſt ſight of in the preſent inſtance, where there was an intention to veſt in the Crown a power of regulating the collection of a revenue which was to ariſe from the taxes impoſed on commodities imported into the kingdom.

Mr *Fox* thought no mention ſhould be made of a power to be granted to the Crown of impoſing duties; not becauſe he was afraid it would be abuſed, but for decency, as it was a power which Parliament ought never to part with, except in caſes of the greateſt neceſſity. He was ſorry ſuch a neceſſity at preſent exiſted, from the impoſſibility of providing for every caſe which it was impoſſible to foreſee. Had thoſe, who concluded the proviſional treaty with America, made commercial regulations with the Americans, to take place at the concluſion of the war, this neceſſity had never exiſted.

Mr Arden on this moved for the inſertion of a clauſe to declare, that the power to be veſted in the Crown by the Bill ſhould laſt for ſix weeks from the day the bill ſhould paſs into a law, which motion having paſſed, the Houſe was reſumed.

Lord Newhaven expreſſed his ſurpriſe that the minutes of the Treaſury-Board, relative to the diſmiſſion of two principal clerks from the Pay-Office, had not been laid before the Houſe, though they had been moved for ſeveral days ago by an Hon. Member.—The Speaker informed the noble Lord, that though the Member alluded to had expreſſed an intention to move for ſuch minutes, he had never made any motion on the ſubject.

Mr Fox ſaid, that there was no minute in the *Treaſury* of the diſmiſſion of the Gentlemen alluded to: It was a tranſaction of the Pay-Office.

Lord Newhaven expreſſed his ſurpriſe at his information, as the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had ſaid, in his place, that a minute had been taken on the ſubject by the Board of Treaſury.

Mr Fox replied, that the Treaſury had taken a minute of an *examination* of the two officers alluded to, but not of a *diſmiſſion*, which lay in the department of the Paymaſter General, and there could be no objection to the production of the minute.

Mr Frederick Montagu requeſted the noble Lord would defer the motion a few days till he could ſee the minute, and ſo deſcribe it to him as that the motion ſhould point it out, for at preſent he did not know how to word the motion.

Lord Newhaven complying with this requeſt, the Houſe adjourned.

From the London Papers, April 24.

LONDON.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from the Leeward-iſlands, dated the 20th of March, when every thing remained quiet.

Though the report which has been current in town ſince Monday, of an engagement between Sir Edward Hughes and Monſ. Suffrein, after the junction of Sir Richard Bickerton, is not believed; yetit was not fabricated in London for any ſtock-jobbing purpoſe, but came from the Dutch Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. *G. Even. Poſt.*

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated 29th October, 1782.

"Sir Richard Bickerton arrived here on the 19th, with all his convoy except the Norfolk; the crews and ſoldiers of all the ſhips are in extraordinary health.—It is not known for certain, whether Sir Edward has intelligence of Sir Richard's arrival; but it is reported he had, and intends, after he has conveyed his five wooden ſhips, to return with his ſeven copper-bottomed; he will then be equal to Suffrein in numbers, and greatly ſuperior in goodneſs of ſhips, which will enable him, with great proſpect of ſucceſs, to attempt the retaking of Trincomale.—Sir Richard, after ſeeing his convoy ſafe, ſtood out to ſea again on the 24th; he was ſeen again in the offing, and in that ſituation was joined by a ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Juno, back from Sir Edward with advices, upon which he inſtantly ſtood out to the eaſtward."—The above extract, which comes from undoubted authority, renders the late report of Sir Edward Hughe's ſucceſs over Monſieur Suffrein more probable than it has been generally conſidered.

A letter from Stockholm, received by a merchant in the city, ſays, that ſeveral veſſels were taking in their cargoes for America, having ſettled a correſpondence in Philadelphia, Boſton, and Salem, and alſo at Virginia and South Carolina, to all which places they are in hopes of carrying on a very extenſive trade; and that the ſhips which are to be employed in that trade, are to be from 400 to 500 tons burthen.

Yeſterday afternoon, died at his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the Right Rev. Dr Philip Younge, Lord Biſhop of Norwich: His Lordſhip was tranſlated from the ſee of Briſtol to that of Norwich in 1761, in conſequence of the promotion of Dr Thomas Hayter to the ſee of London.

DUEL.

The rencounter that took place on Monday morning laſt, between *George Riddell*, Eſq; of the 2d troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, and *David Cunningham*, Eſq; Lieutenant of the Scotch Greys, having been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences to theſe gentlemen, we think it neceſſary to lay before our readers a correct ſtatement of the particulars.

Mr Riddell and Mr Cunningham, about three years ago, differed on a ſubject not neceſſary at this moment to particularize. They met afterwards ſeveral times, but never in good humour; ſome offenſive expreſſions had dropt from each party when they originally differed, and the recollection of them ſerved only to increaſe their mutual enmity. About ſix months ago, Mr Riddell was induced to ſend Mr Cunningham a challenge, in conſequence of ſome pointed obſervations that paſſed on the old ſubject. Mr Cunningham, however, then declined an invitation to the field. This circumſtance was conſtrued by the corps in which Mr Cunningham ſerved, as an inſtance of timidity, diſgraceful to the character of a ſoldier; and finding the matter took a very ſerious turn, and much to his diſadvantage, Mr Cunningham early in the laſt week came up to London, on purpoſe to demand ſatisfaction of the gentleman who he conceived had diſgraced him. On his arrival he immediately ſent Mr Riddell a challenge, which the latter declined in his turn, alledging, that he would not fight a gentleman who had taken ſix months time to conſider of the propriety of ſuch a meaſure. Mr Cunningham conſtrued this anſwer into a pitiful ſubterfuge, and went in purſuit of Mr Riddell, determined to offer him a perſonal inſult. Unfortunately they met at Mr ——, the agent's, when Mr Cunningham inſtantly ſpit in the face of his adverſary. This produced an immediate challenge, and the parties agreed to meet on Monday morning at ten o'clock, in a field on the right-hand ſide of the Uxbridge road, about half a mile from Tyburn turnpike. They were both punctual; Mr Riddell attended by Capt. Topham of the Horſe Guards, and Mr Cunningham by Capt. Cunningham of the 69th regiment of foot. Eight paces were firſt meaſured by the ſeconds, and afterwards the contending parties took their ground. It was, however, previouſly agreed, that Mr Riddell and Mr Cunningham ſhould toſs up for the firſt fire, which Mr Riddell won—This matter being adjuſted, and the gentlemen ſtationed in their reſpective places, Mr Riddell fired, and ſhot Mr Cunningham under the right breaſt, the ball paſſing, as it is ſuppoſed, through the ribs, and lodging on the left ſide near the back;—the moment Mr Cuningham received the ſhot, he reeled, but did not fall, opened his waiſtcoat, and declared he was mortally wounded. Mr Riddell ſtill remained on his ground, and Mr Cunningham, after a pauſe of two minutes, declared he would not be taken off the field until he fired at his adverſary.—Mr Cunningham immediately preſented his piſtol, and ſhot Mr Riddell in the groin;—he immediately fell, and was carried in a hack-

...ach to Mr Topham's house, Bryanston-street, Portman-...—The unhappy gentleman lingered until seven o'clock ...day morning, and then expired. *Eng. Chron.*

...her accounts say, most of the accounts which have been ...efore the public, respecting the unfortunate duel between ...in Riddell and Capt. Cunningham having been erroneous ...ny particulars, and making no mention of others of a na-...nature, we beg leave to lay before the public the follow-...ng of facts, which we trust will be found very correct:—...quarrel between the gentlemen above named, took its rise ...three years since, as has already been stated, from a dis-...ce at play. Mr Riddell conceived himself ill treated, ...enged Mr Cunningham, who agreed to a meeting. Mr R. ...to the ground at the appointed time, and waited upwards ...hour for Mr C. who declined coming. Mr C. after ...s endeavoured to justify himself, by declaring he was dis-...ded by his second.—The above circumstance occurred at ...am, at which time both gentlemen were in the Scots ...s. Mr R. from this period, appeared to regard Mr C. ...ry indifferent light, and on many occasions convulsed his ...s merely on points of duty with great freedom; he even ...ed so far as to exhibit a list of charges against him, and ...e brought to a court martial. The court, after hearing ...idence on each side, perceived Mr Riddell was influen-...d some degree by a spirit of passion against Mr C. rather ...attention to the service; they therefore acquitted Mr C. ...proved Mr R. for having so acted from heat of temper. ...R. soon after sold out of the Scots Greys, and went into ...Horse Grenadiers. Many of the gentlemen of the Greys, ...erals, reviving the circumstance of Mr C. having declined ...uel, it was deemed necessary, for the full restoration of ...onour, that he should call upon Mr R. This appeal Mr ...conceived out of season, declined attending to it till he ...consulted his brother officers;—when they agreed, there ...no obligation on him to answer Mr C. This being their ...mination, Mr C. resolved upon forcing him to the point, ...meeting him at Mr Christie's, the agent, spit, as has ...already mentioned, in his face. Mr R. observed, that ...being a fresh affront, he should take notice of it, and took ...departure. He then immediately proceeded to make a few ...gements in his affairs; but before he had completed them ...ceived a billet from Mr C. reminding him of the affront ...d passed upon him, and declaring his readiness to give ...tisfaction. This note coming, the wafer yet wet, to the ...of Sir James Riddell, who was under some apprehensions ...s son's situation, he opened it, and having read it, closed ...without taking any other notice of the contents, than pro-...g, in consequence of it, the assistance of several surgeons of ...st abilities. The meeting was fixed for Monday morning, ...e ground agreed upon, a little beyond Tyburn turnpike. ...were attended by the gentlemen mentioned in our first ...t, Mr R. taking the first fire, his ball entered Mr C. be-...n the fourth and fifth rib, on the left side, and passed across ...ungs, a little below the left arm, where it lodged. Mr C. ...returned the fire, and the ball entering about two inches ...w the left hip, on the exterior part of the body, took an ...lar direction to the opposite side.—In this situation they ...e found by Mr Tomkins, who dressed Mr R's wound, and ...him conveyed to Capt. Topham's lodgings in Bryanston-...t, where he afterwards visited him, and extracted the ball. ...Tomkins extracted the ball from Mr C's side before he ...the field:—Mr Bromfield has since attended him, and we ...happy to hear that great hopes are entertained of his re-...y.—The Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday afternoon ...the body of Mr R. who expired the morning of the preced-...day, and brought in their verdict—*manslaughter*.

Yesterday evening the Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of ...rge Riddell, Esq; who unfortunately suffered in a rencoun-...with David Cunningham, Esq; on Monday last. The Jury ...four hours, and after a very strict examination of the gen-...en who were seconds to the parties, and a servant of the ...ased, brought in their verdict *manslaughter*.

Last night some hopes were entertained of Mr Cunning-...'s recovery.

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 24.

...k Stock, shut, 132¾ ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
...r cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 85⅞	India Stock, —
...86¼ ex div.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
...r cent. con. 67⅞ a 68.	India Bonds, 9 dise.
...r cent. red. shut, 67⅛ ex div.	Exch. Bills, 4 dise.
...r cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 9½ dise.
...s Ann. 20 5-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
...rt Ann. 1778, 14.	4 per cent. Scrip. 87½ a ¼.
...h Sea Stock, —	Omnium, 7¾ prem.
...r cent. Old Ann. —	1 ot. Tick. 14 l. 18 a 19 s.
...o New Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL,
APRIL 23. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Henry Strachey took the oaths, and his seat for Bi-...n Castle, having been re-elected for that burgh.

The Speaker issued his writ for a burgess to represent the ...ough of Wigan, in the room of the Hon. Horace Walpole, ...o has accepted the office of Secretary and Register of the ...l Hospital of Chelsea, in the room of Samuel Estwick, Esq.

Lord Newhaven moved for copies of the minutes of the ...asury of the 22d Feb. last, relative to the examination of ...rs Powell and Bambridge. The motion was agreed to.

Sir *H. Fletcher* moved, that the House should, to-morrow, ...olve itself into a Committee on the Bill to indemnify the East ...ia Company in respect to their not making good their pay-...nts, and to enable them to make good a payment of 4 *per ...t.*

Sir *Cecil Wray* thought it indecent for the Company to ...for money to divide among themselves.

General *Smith* assured the House that application was the ...k of necessity.

Mr *Jackson* was of opinion, that it was impossible for the ...mpany to be in necessity when they divided 8l. *per cent.*

Sir *H. Fletcher* assured the House, that the necessity of ...Company was great and pressing.

Sir *Cecil Wray* declared he should oppose the bill.

Captain Cunningham is much better, and said to be out of ...ger. He was attended on Wednesday by the surgeons ...mfield, Pott, and Tomkins, at the Hotel in Long-acre.

The situation of the female passengers who were on board ...Grosvenor Indiaman, must be the most dreadful that ima-...ion can form, or humanity feel for. This ship was lost upon the coast of Caffrees, a country inhabited by the most barbarous and monstrous of the human species. By these Hot-tentots, they were dragged up into the interior parts of the country, for the purposes of the vilest brutish prostitution, and had the misfortune to see those friends, who were their fellow passengers, sacrificed in their defence.

"Mr Ryland has made a discovery to Mr Sheriff Taylor of his accomplices in the forgery, which are three persons, two of whom he has particularized, but the name of the third he wishes to conceal. His throat is in a very dangerous state, and his recovery is hardly possible. He is extremely sensible of his approaching dissolution, and Mr Sheriff Taylor attends him several times a day, to whom he has made a confession in writing, as his speech is so affected as not to be intelligible."

This day was married here, Captain Alexander Chrystie of Balchrystie, to Mrs Margaret Robertson, widow of Archibald Lamont, Esq; of Knockdow.

On Thursday last, the Countess of Balcarres was safely delivered of a son, at Balcarres.

Saturday evening, the Right Hon. Lady Blantyre, was delivered of a dead child, at his Lordship's house, St John's-street. Her ladyship is in a fair way of recovery

Died here, on the 24th instant, John Grant, Lieutenant and Paymaster of the 71st regiment, and eldest son of the deceased John Grant of Gellovie.

On Friday last, the 25th current, the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Stirling, by the Right Hon. the Lord Kennet. There being no business for that diet, the Court was adjourned to the 26th. When James Young, sievewright in Falkirk, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for his Majesty's interest, for the crime of forgery, and using and passing bills of exchange, and, by discounting, receiving payment thereof in full or in part, knowing the said bills of exchange to be forged; and Angus Inglis, daughter of John Inglis, tenant in Blackrigs, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for child-murder; having both failed to appear, sentence of fugitation and outlawry was pronounced against them. Since which, Young has been apprehended, and, by warrant of the Lord Kennet, committed to the Tolbooth of Stirling. The Court rises on Wednesday next, and proceeds to Glasgow.

A correspondent informs us, that the sending the carcase of beef to the Poors-House, as mentioned in our last, for being of inferior quality, will be the subject of a law-suit, the proprietor considering it as highly oppressive and unjust. The beef being admitted to be wholesome, he thinks he ought to have been allowed what it would have given in the market. The market never was stocked with beef of equal quality, nor of purchasers of equal ability to give a price for it.

On Monday the 5th May, DOCTOR HOPE begins a Course of Lectures on BOTANY, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Botanic Garden.

The speech of Lord Abingdon in the British House of Lords, on the 14th inst. wherein he insists on the external legislation of Ireland by the Parliament of England, is ingenious, and the inferences just; but the principles he draws them from are *false* in every sense of the word, and as such his arguments must fall to the ground. The first he mentions is an assumption by the Parliament of England to legislate externally for Ireland in an *English* statute passed in the reign of Henry VI. *We DENY the authority of an English statute to controul this kingdom in any manner*; his Lordship's precedent, therefore, in this respect, is only the recital of an act of British usurpation. Is that an authority? His next argument is, "that if Ireland wishes to remain subject to the *Crown of England*, this crown being under the authority of the British Legislature, Ireland, which is under the dominion of that crown, is therefore under that of the Legislation that govern it."——WE, IN IRELAND, TO A MAN DENY, THAT WE ARE SUBJECT TO THE CROWN OF ENGLAND, AND ACKOWLEDGE OURSELVES THE SUBJECTS OF THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF IRELAND ALONE. What becomes of this argment also?—As to his thread-bare observation, concerning the protection afforded Ireland, and the claim of dependent gratitude for the favour, we shall only answer, in the words of *Guatimozin*, that the protection afforded us by Great-Britain against *her* enemies, is like that of the spreading oak to the unphilosophic clown in a thunder storm, which serves only to direct the lightning's fire with more unerring fate. *Dublin Evening Post.*

It is a little surprising that some mode has not been adopted by Lord Temple, or some of his predecessors, for the formation of a *sinking fund* in this kingdom, as has long been practised in England. Till some mode of this kind is introduced, the deputy Vice-Treasurer and Cashier of the Exchequer, with the underling clerks of the Treasury, will have the pickings, as the redundancy of all *appropriated* sums, however great, are employed solely for the use and emolument of those gentlemen and their clerks. At present, it is said, there is not less in the Treasury than a redundancy of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of the *loan duties*, of which the public derives no other benefit than being circulated for the emolument of those who are in the *Treasury secrets*. *Ibid.*

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 22.

"It is confidently reported, that the Right Honourable Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, is the person appointed to succeed Earl Temple in the government of this kingdom, for which he will, it is said, not set out until after his Majesty's birth-day."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, April 26.

"A letter from Drahm in Norway, dated April 7, says, there has been more snow in that part than remembered for these sixty years past, and that the Ever above the strum was froze, so as to hinder the ships proceeding to Drahm to take in their loading.

"The philosophers begin to predict that the ensuing summer will be one of the hottest and driest known in England for twenty years past. The planers are said to be now in a position which favour this prophetic prediction to all Europe, the North parts in particular.

"The crops of wheat are very promising, and the price of wheat has fallen, and still continues to fall at the markets in London; so that the price is falling daily in the North."

ARRIVED at LEITH, April 28. George, Simpson, from Dunbar, with oats and barley; Katharina, Aden, Anna Katharina, Rotnberg, from Strandsound, with wheat, oats, and barley; Betty, Smith, from Kirkwall, with goods; Christian, Ritchie, from Reikavig, with cow-hides; William and Mary, Rawlop, Eagle, Tickling, Thomas and Jane, Fairchild, William and Mary, Tickling, from Hull, with barley and pease; Jonge Henry, Boor, from Amsterdam, with oats; John, Artis, Archer, Barker, from Yarmouth, with barley; Cumberland, Wilson, from Aldbrough, with oats and barley; Annes de Maria, Jozi Gomes, from St Ubes, with salt and fruit.

SAILED, Ceres, Mason, for Riga, in ballast; Jean, Brown, for Glasgow, with goods; Generous Mind, Knight, for Dundee, with grain.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I OBSERVE from the London Papers, that the price of fine wheaten bread at London is 7½d. the quartern loaf; and that at Mr Potter's shops, the same bread is sold for 6½d. I am told, that this public-spirited man, sensible of what advantages the bakers have over the Public, from the Bread Act, has advertised to sell his bread a halfpenny a quartern loaf under the legal assize, whatever it is. I also observe, from your paper, that the Magistrates of Edinburgh have lately lowered the price of bread. But, I would beg leave to ask, How it comes about that the bakers in the lower parts of Stirlingshire, I mean, about Falkirk, Carron, &c. who, I am informed, have the best opportunities of supplying themselves with good and cheap wheat and flour of any in the kingdom, should be tolerated, or rather authorised, to charge the poor, in these pinching times of scarcity and want, upwards of 20 per cent. more for their bread than the London bakers, and a much higher price than for any bread that I have heard of in Scotland?

The gentlemen of Stirlingshire, who have shewn themselves as zealously concerned for the wants of the poor as any other county, surely do not mean to allow the bakers to take such advantages of their needy fellow-creatures, at a time when I am told several noble and public-spirited gentlemen of that county are selling out their farm-meal to the needy at a rate of more than 20 per cent. under the market-price; and yet it is certain, that the bakers of the above places charge no less than 8½d. for the quartern loaf wheaten, and said to be by authority of an assize of the Justices, which is nearly equal to 32 s. per boll of wheat by the Bread Act, or nearly 28 s. for the nett wheat, after the allowance for baking; and that chiefly since wheat began to fall in price, during which time, I am assured, that the medium price of middling wheat has never exceeded in these parts 23 s. to 25 s. per boll.

I intend no reflection against any man, or set of men; but, when the Public at large are generously contributing to relieve the pinching wants of the needy, surely the bakers alone should not be authorised to grind the face of the poor.

Wheat, last year, was by no means either a bad or a scanty crop, and, of course, the price of it has been cheaper than all the other grains. The scarcity of oat meal, as well as its bad quality in general this year, make much greater demands from the poor for wheat bread; and they should not be debarred, by an exorbitant price, from the use of this valuable grain, which the bounty of Providence did not withhold, when the other crops were so scanty.

Stirlingshire,
April 22. 1783. A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

ALBANICUS *and* ZENO *having already appeared in another publication, cannot be admitted.*

For the Benefit of Miss FARREN.

On SATURDAY, the 3d of May 1783, (not acted this season) will be performed, the TRAGEDY of

JANE SHORE.

Hastings, Mr GRIST;
Glo'ster, Mr Kelly; Bellmour, Mr Sparks; Ratcliffe, Mr Banks; Catesby, Mr J. Bland;
And Shore, Mr WOODS.
Alicia, Mrs WALCOT;
And Jane Shore, Mrs BADDELEY.

Between the Acts of the Play, singing by Miss FARREN.
End of the First Act, the Favourite Song of "Auld Robin Gray."
End of the Second Act, the celebrated Scotch Ballad of "The Death of Auld Robin Gray."
End of the Third act, *The Moment Aurora crept into my Room.*
End of the Fourth Act, a Favourite Song, called, "*Can't you be quiet.*"
End of the Play, The Madrigal, written by D. Garrick, Esq; and composed by Signior Giordani.

To which (by particular desire) will be added, for the first time this season, The Celebrated MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT of

THE CAMP.

Serjeant Slash'em (with additional Songs) Mr MOSS;
William, Mr Bell; Gage, Mr Johnson; O'Daub, Mr Fowler; Bouillard, (the French Sutler) Mr James; First Recruit, Mr Banks; Second Recruit, Mr Kelly; Old Man, Mr Sparks; Robin, Mr Bland, junior; Group of Country Men and Women, by the rest of the Company;
And Sir Harry Bouquet, Mr WARD.
Nell, Mrs SPARKS;
Lady Sarah Sash, Mrs Woods; Lady Plume, Mrs Henderson; Lady Gorget, Mrs Mountfort;
And Nancy, with the Manual Exercise, for that night only, Miss FARREN.

To conclude with a grand perspective representation of

AN ENCAMPMENT.

Miss FARREN humbly hopes, that the additional expence she will incur in perfecting this entertainment for representation will secure her the protection and patronage of that Public by whom she has in the infancy of her profession been so favourably received; of which she is impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude.

Tickets to be had of Miss FARREN, at Mr Stevenson's painter in Shakespeare Square; at Walker's Tavern, near the Exchange, and of Mr Ginn, at the Office of the Theatre, where places for the Boxes may be taken.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c.

TO be SOLD in Wholesale, by JAMES DONALD, at his Laboratory, opposite the Guard, Edinburgh, on the most reasonable terms, having purchased them at the original markets, for ready money.

Also, a parcel of ALEPPO GALLS, CARRAWAY and ANNISE SEEDS.

N. B. Mr DONALD being a member of the Turkey Company can afford Drugs, &c. as good and cheap as at any market in Britain.

A HORSE FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD, a handsome BAY HORSE, fifteen and one half hands high, rising six, and warranted sound, fit for any weight at hunting or on the road.——To be seen for eight days at Mr Smith's Stables, below the Bridge.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

A QUARTERLY General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation falls to be held within the High Parliament House here, on the 6th (being the first Tuesday) of May next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament.

SALE OF TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN AITCHISON, at his Tea and Spirit Ware-house, head of the middle Flesh-market close, Edinburgh, being always anxious to merit the public favour, has just now got to hand, a large assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, which he is selling at the following reduced prices; viz.

Bohea, 3 s. 6 d. per lib.	Double Rum, at 10 s. per gallon.
Best ditto, 4 s.	Single ditto, 6 s.
Congo, 5 s.	Coniac Brandy, 10 s.
Finest ditto, 6 s.	Geneva, 5 s.
Souchong, 7 s.	Whisky, and all other kinds of
Finest ditto, 7 s. 6 d.	British spirits at the lowest pri-
Hyson Green, 10 s.	ces, and of the best qualities.
Finest ditto, 12 s.	

N. B. He in particular recommends his 6 s. and 7 s. tea.

ARRIVED at *SEALOCK*, April 24. Oliana, Knudson, from Arendale, with timber; Anna and Regina, Ellingson, from Dram, with ditto.—25. Friendship, Puirvaix, from Ostend, with wheat; Elizabeth, Cassie, from North Berwick, with barley.

SAILED, Peggy, Ochonecher, for Bo-ness, in ballast; Constant Ann, Cowall, for ditto, in ditto; Janet, Miller, for Anstruther, with ditto.

ARRIVED at *GREENOCK*, April 24. Jean, Curry, from Campbeltown, in balast.

SAILED, April 21. Lucy, Ritchie, for Rotterdam, with tobacco; Mary, Hendry, for New York, with goods; Ocean, Boag, for Quebec, with ditto; Anne, Sutherland, for Newfoundland, with goods; Duke of Leinster, Williamson, for Dublin, in balast; Peggy, Elson, for Halifax, with goods; Speedwell tender for England.—23. Mary, Bettie, for Sligo, with goods; Cunninghame, Smith, for Halifax, goods.—24. Peggy, Lamont, for Belfast, ditto.

WANTED

ESTIMATES for the proposed ASSEMLY-ROOMS, George's Square.

The Plan which has been adopted by the Subscribers, is in the hands of Mr James Brown architect, to whom Estimates may be given in, sealed, any time between and Friday next the 2d of May.

Such Estimates as are not approved of, shall be concealed and returned.

Army, Navy, and Marine Agency.

MR JOHN STENHOUSE, late Captain in the 20th Regiment of Foot; and since, Lieutenant and Paymaster to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh's regiment; being encouraged by his friends in the Army, to offer his services as Agent for those Officers, resident in North Britain, who shall be reduced at the Peace:

He begs leave to inform those Gentlemen, that he has settled a correspondence in London, and is determined to make every thing agreeable and convenient for such Officers as are pleased to employ him as their Agent, by which means they will receive their pay in any part of the country where they may reside, without trouble or expence.

Such Gentlemen as are pleased to honour him with their commands, are requested to signify their intentions by letter, addressed to him in Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

TO COVER this season, at Pinkie Inn, near Musselburgh, at Two Guineas and Half a Crown to Gentlemen, and One Guinea and a Shilling to Farmers,

HERCULES.

He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably fleet, and master of any weight.—Hercules was got by a very fine Arabian, out of a snap mare; and is thought by judges to be one of the strongest thorough-bred horses in Britain.

Grass for Mares.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON Wednesday next the 30th current, there is to be SOLD by public roup, in the house of the late Mr Alexander Hart, North St David's Street, A Parcel of Household Furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, looking glasses, a large mahogany cabinet with mirrors in front, a large mahogany writing table with drawers, a large mahogany press with drawers and book-case (very fit for the use of writers), an eight-day clock, feather beds and blankets, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, tea and table china.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

Sale of Household Furniture, Books, &c.

IN STIRLING SHIRE,

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, at Dunbar House, three miles west from Falkirk, upon Tuesday the 6th May 1783, all sorts of Household Furniture, consisting of Mounted Beds, Feather Beds, Matresses, Blankets, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Desks, Looking Glasses, Grates, Carpets, Tea and Table China, with all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, a good Jack and Oven, a set of Brewing Utensils, and many other articles. Also, a large Library of Valuable Books, of the best editions, and in good preservation, catalogues of which will be had by applying to James Henderson writer in Falkirk.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all be sold off. Not to be repeated.

BREWING UTENSILS.

AS the Copartnery between Rutherford and Dickson, in the brewing way in Leith, was dissolved, by mutual consent, Candlemas last, the Brewing Utensils belonging to said Company will be exposed to sale by public roup on Thursday the 15th day of May next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the brewery in St Andrew's Street, nigh the Flesh-market, Leith.

The articles to be seen any day before the roup, by applying at said brewery. Not to be repeated.

MAHOGANY TO BE SOLD.

THAT upon Tuesday (to-morrow) the 29th current, there is to be exposed to sale, by auction, at the Timber Buth in Leith,

A Quantity of very fine MAHOGANY.

To accommodate purchasers, lots will be put up from Eight Pounds and upwards.

The roup to begin at twelve o'clock noon, where all due encouragement will be given.

AMERICAN and other FOREST TREES
FOR SALE.

IN the ensuing autumn, near Inverness, many thousands of beautiful thriving

Two years old
- Weymouth Pines,
- Silver Firs,
- White Spruce,
- Two-thorn'd Acacia,
- Pineaster.

Three years old
- Triple-thorn'd Acacia,
- Carolina Bird Cherry.

And a great variety of other Foreign Trees, for ready money, at less than one third part of the price they sell for in any nursery in Britain.

Whoever wishes to purchase should send their orders to Mr Simon Fraser merchant in Inverness, immediately, as those who apply first will be first served. All letters post paid will be answered by return of post.

For Brunswick and Wilmington, North Carolina

THE PITT,

——— Master,

Now taking goods on board at Greenock, and will be clear to sail in three weeks at farthest.

The Pitt is a stout British built vessel, prime sailer, and particularly well adapted for carrying passengers.

For Freight or passage, apply to Fleemings, Maccalister, and Co. Greenock, or Mr Alex. Warrand, Glasgow.———April 15. 1782.

For CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship MARY AND BETSEY,

(About 300 tons burden)

Captain JOHN GRINDLAY,

Lying in the harbour of Greenock, now ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 15th of May.

For freight or passage, apply to John Dugnid, Glasgow, or Messrs Anderson, Fullarton, and Co. Greenock.—She has excellent accommodation for passengers.

GLASGOW, 16th April 1783.

SCHOOLMISTRESS WANTED
FOR THE TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL
OF EDINBURGH.

WANTED, at the term of Whitsunday next, a SCHOOLMISTRESS for the said Hospital, who must be a person of decent virtuous character, and of good temper. She must be capable to teach the girls to sew white and coloured seam, to make gowns, to make up things in the millinery way, to draw in tambour gentlemens vests and ruffles, aprons and shoes, and to embroider in a proper manner.—No persons need apply for the said office except such as are of unexceptionable character in all respects; and they must lodge certificates of their qualifications and good character betwixt and the 3d day of May next, with Mr James Cuningham junior baker in Edinburgh, Treasurer to the said Hospital, as the Governors are to meet on Monday the 5th of May to elect a schoolmistress to said Hospital.

To be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 29th of April 1783, between the hours of six and seven in the evening,

THAT Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, in the West Entry of James's Court, consisting of two floors, which communicate with each other by a stair within, with three cellars (one of which is fitted up with catacombs,) and two convenient garrets thereto belonging.

The first floor consists of a dining room, drawing room, parlour, bedchamber, with closets, &c. and a kitchen. On the second floor there are six bed rooms, a laundry, and closets.

The house is in good order, of easy access, and commands an extensive view of the Frith of Forth, and country adjacent.

Those who wish to conclude a private bargain may, in the mean time, apply to Mr Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh. The progress of writs may be seen in the hands of William Anderson, clerk to the signet.

A COUNTRY HOUSE AND PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET furnished, for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday first,

The HOUSE of CARROLSIDE, with the Offices, Kitchen Garden, and Orchard; also, the PARKS round the house, consisting of about 40 acres of ground, well inclosed, and all laid down in grass. The House is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Leader, is neat and commodious, lies within six miles of Lauder, five miles of Melrose, and eight miles of Kelso, all good market towns, and will be let either with or without the parks, as offerers shall incline.

Apply to William Riddell writer to the signet.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, east from the Hermitage, possessed by the Countess of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-house, Stable, and other conveniencies: ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houses and Garden, lying adjacent thereto on the south side thereof, presently possessed by Alexander Marr. The premisses will be shown at any time by the servants in the house.

The progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Robertson writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

MILFIELD RACES.

TO be run for, on Tuesday the 3d day of June 1783, FIFTY POUNDS, by four years old; colts carrying 8 stone 3 lib. Fillies, 8 stone. Three mile heats.

WEDNESDAY the 4th. The Ladies and Gentlemens Subscription Purse of FIFTY POUNDS, for five years old, six years old, and aged horses; five years old carrying 8 stone 8 lib.; six years old, 8 stone 12 lib.; and aged horses, 9 stone 3 lib. Four mile heats. Winners of one Fifty Pounds to carry 3 lib. extra. Of two Fifties or One Hundred Pounds, 5 lib. extra.

THURSDAY the 5th. The Hunters Subscription Play or Pay Sixteen Subscribers, bona fide the property of Subscribers. To be rode by Gentlemen, 12 stone. Four mile heats.

Bridles and Saddles are included in all weights, and no allowance made for waste. The prizes will be paid without deduction; and horses that run for the same must be entered with proper certificates under the hands of the breeders on Friday the 30th May, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, at the house of Mr Joseph Gibson in Milfield.

The owner of each horse to pay Three Guineas entrance, and to enter and run subject to articles. Three reputed running horses to start for each prize, or no race. But if only one horse should enter, he will be allowed 20 l. two 10 l. each.

All disputes to be determined by the Stewards, or whom they shall appoint.

Ordinaries as usual. Dinner on the table at two o'clock. The horses to start precisely at four.

Sir ALEX. DON, Bart. } Stewards.
THOMAS HALL, Esq; }

By Authority of the Honourable the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

To be SOLD by public auction, on Tuesday the 20th May 1783, and the remaining days of that week, within his Majesty's Naval Storeyard at Leith,

A Very large assortment of all kinds of NAVAL STORES, consisting of Sails, Cables, Hawsers, Coils of Ropes of all sizes, Hammocks, Bedding, Canvas, Nails, Leather, Oars, Tar, Oak and Elm Plank, Deals, and many other articles. Printed lists whereof will be ready to be delivered ten days before the sale; and further information to be had by applying to John Thomson, his Majesty's naval store-keeper at Leith.

The above are all new, and of the very best qualities.

The roup to comence each day precisely at ten o'clock.

And as a deposit of 25l. per cent. is to be made by the purchasers, all persons who attend the sale are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly; and unless they shall be paid for and taken away by the end of thirty days, the deposit will be forfeited, and become the property of the Crown.

Feu-Duties and Houses in Lauriestoun-Street.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 30th April instant, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, in the following lots:

LOT I. FEU-DUTIES payable out of sundry new-built tenements along Lauriston Street, amounting to 31 l. yearly.

II. That LODGING, being the second storey up stairs, of that tenement lately built by James Dun wright, on the east side of Lauriestoun Street, near to the Two Penny Custom, presently possessed by Mr Alexander Colville supervisor of Excise, consisting of a parlour, a genteel dining-room, three bed-rooms, and a kitchen, with a large closet and a large cellar fitted up with catacombs.

This house is remarkably free lighted and well aired, and commands a most extensive and delightful prospect to the south and west.

III. That LAIGH HOUSE on the ground floor of said tenement, presently possessed by Cochran M'Kennel, consisting of a shop, kitchen, and two rooms, with a large cellar.

IV. That LAIGH HOUSE, possessed by John Cochran weaver, consisting of a shop, a room, and a kitchen, and two large closets, with a coal cellar.

V. That HOUSE possessed by Mrs Hall, consisting of a kitchen, a room, and two closets, with a coal cellar; to which will be added, if purchasers incline, an unfinished room on the same floor.

For further particulars apply to Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh, or James Dun wright in Lauriestoun Street, the proprietor, who will show the premisses, and conclude a private bargain for all, or any part of the premisses, betwixt and the day of sale.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised. or in single farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Russell, jun. clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

LANDS IN CLYDESDALE TO BE SOLD,
AND
INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Hadden vintner in Lanark, upon Friday the 9th May next, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon,

The Remaining Parts of the Lands which belonged to the deceased George Gray, Esq; sometime of Leallon, consisting of the lands of Haulkstand, Dickieland, Hallhills, Goosland-house, and Bourtrees, lying within the parish of Lesmahago, and sheriffdom of Lanark, and that in whole or in separate lots, as purchasers shall incline. These lands are presently out of lease, are of great extent, and very capable of improvement, being in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime.

The progress of writs, articles of roup, and schemes of the different lots to be seen in the hands of David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or John Smyth writer to the signet; to either of whom persons intending to purchase may apply for further information. And the tenants will show the lands.

Such of the Creditors of the said George Gray as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, are requested forthwith to do so, with oaths on the verity, in the hands of the said David Russel or John Smyth, so as that matters may be prepared for a division of the price of the lands already sold, which is payable at Lammas next.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of June, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of GLENGELT, lying in the

parish of Channelkirk, and county of Berwick, seventeen miles south of Edinburgh, on the great road to England by Greenlaw and Kelso, consisting of the following Farms, all lying contiguous,—

I. UPPER and NETHER GLENGELT, possessed by John Cairns.

II. CHANNELKIRK INN and LARGE INCLOSURE, possessed by Alexander Dow.

III. MOUNTMILN and BRAEFOOT, with the astricted multures, possessed by George Lyall.

IV. HUNTERSHALL, possessed by George Thomson.

V. Mr Scott's possession, and sundry Houses and yards in the town of Channelkirk.

The whole is known to be low rented, of very great extent; and, allowing only 5 per cent. for money expended on building and inclosing the yearly value is 270 l. Sterling.

The upset-price, 5250 l. Sterling.

The whole holds blench of the Crown; and the purchaser will get an heritable right to the teinds.

For particulars, apply to Mr Borthwick of Crookston, the proprietor.

LANDS in the County of Sutherland.

To be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament-House of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands of CAMBUSAVIE and others, belonging to Andrew Sutherland of Cambusavie, lying within the parish of Dornock and sheriffdom of Sutherland.

The total gross rent of these lands amounts to 48l. 17s. 2d. Sterling, converting the victual at 10s. the boll, and the services at the usual rates of the country.

But the proprietor having no right to the teinds, one fifth of the gross rent is struck off on that account; and valuing the free rent at 23 years purchase, the upset price of the lands is L. 892 6 4 10-12ths
And the free teind of 6l. 19s. 10d. 5-12ths Sterl.
being valued at five years purchase, makes 34 19 4 1-12th.

Total upset price of stock and teind, L. 927 5 8 11-12ths

The lands hold blench of the Countess of Sutherland.

Printed particulars of the rental and value may be seen in the hands of Alexander M'Kenzie writer to the signet; and the articles of roup and title-deeds will be shown by him, or by John Callender, depute clerk of Session.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of August 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheslie, Carnbanmore, Wester Carnbane, Easter and Wester Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruskirk, Laganacha, Slalich and Craiginie, Camusvrackan, three fifths of Easter Aird, Dericamus, Dalchierlich, Caiblie and Camuslay, with the grazlings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu duty, stipend, and school salary) is 590l. 15s. 3d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upset price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchase, 13,587l. 14s. 8d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhausted by the minister's stipend.

The articles of sale and title deeds may be seen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute clerk of session.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forrester at Cheslie, will show the grounds.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of MELROSS,

with the Mill and Multures thereof, lying in the parish of Gamrie, and shire of Banff, consisting of

	A.	R.	F.
Arable Land,	706	2	29
Improveable Ground,	324	0	3
Pasture,	663	1	6
Total Scots measure,	1693	3	38

This estate, from the long absence of the proprietor, has been little attended to by him, but is a most desireable subject for improvement. It lies pleasantly on the sea-coast, within two miles of the town of Banff, and still nearer to Down and Gardenston, which gives it the command of manure, and affords ready markets for the produce. In general, the soil is rich, the climate early, the unimproved grounds level and well adapted for the plough, and the whole is plentifully supplied with fuel, in virtue of a servitude over the neighbouring mosses of Fithery.

The present free rent, compared to the extent and value of the subject, is uncommonly low. After deduction of public burdens, it is only 211 l. 19 s. 7½ d. Sterling, including the conversion of 121 bolls and half a peck of meal at 10 s. per boll; but, in the course of the current leases, some rises will take place; and nothing is stated, and owing to the want of hands, little is at present drawn, for a quarry of very fine blue slate, which formerly yielded 40 l. a year, and may now be again wrought to still greater advantage.

The mansion-house and offices, built by the proprietor, are neat and commodious, the marches clear, the roads good, and the country cheap; and the lands, which are held of the Crown, afford a freehold qualification in the county of Banff; so that altogether a more complete property, for its extent, can seldom appear in the market.

The tacks, with an exact plan of measurement, are in the hands of John Reid writer in Banff, who will show the grounds and furnish rentals, which, with an inventory of the progress, may also be had from Andrew Stewart junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has full power to sell.

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